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ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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A SCOURGE OF WOLVES.

Montana and Texas Cattle Killed by the Ravenous Beasts.

Stock Raisers in These States Are at a Loss for Some Means to Save Their Young Cows and Horses from Destruction.

Wolves are the great bane of the stock-raising industry in the west and southwest, and how to get rid of them or even to prevent their increase is just now of most serious concern to ranchmen. The trouble is not confined to any one section, for stories of havoc among stock and of helplessness to cope with the pest come alike from points in western Texas and in eastern Montana.

At the recent annual meeting of the Montana stock growers the surprising fact was stated and corroborated by ranchmen from all parts of the state that during the past two years twenty-five per cent. of the young calves and ten per cent. of the colts on the ranges have been destroyed by wolves. The sheep men of Texas agree that they suffer from the depredations of wolves more than from any other cause, and estimate their average loss at twenty per cent. of their flocks. J. M. Campbell, who has one of the largest ranches in western Texas near Del Rio, where he has a flock of twelve thousand head of sheep, says he has had over three thousand head killed by coyotes or wolves during the past year.

The number of wolves does not diminish. "The fact is," says a Montana newspaper, "that wolves have increased in vast numbers within the past three years, and that all methods for their destruction have hitherto failed." And Mr. Campbell says of Texas: "The wolves are becoming so numerous and bold that it is no trouble to trap and shoot them; but their numbers do not seem to decrease." His fellow sheepmen say that the losses to their flocks from the depredations of the wolves in the past few years have equaled, and in many cases exceeded, the profits from the business. Men who have raised sheep in Australia and other countries say there is no better country in the world for sheep raising than Texas, but for the wolves.

How wolves may kill sheep is not difficult to conceive. Killing young steers and colts is a bolder job. The wolf, preying alone or as one of a band, picks out a fine young animal, leaps on its hind quarters and cuts the tendons of the leg. The animal is crippled and the feast is easy for the wolf or the pack. Usually but little of the animal thus killed is devoured, for the wolf prefers fresh meat, and calves and colts and sheep are plentiful and easy prey.

How to get rid of the wolves is a problem much essayed but still wholly unsolved. The Montana stock growers debated it for six hours and left the case open. The unanimous opinion was that only two suggestions were considered at all workable, one for their extermination by stag hounds and the old one of a bounty to hunters. The sly beast will not touch a poisoned carcass unless driven by extreme hunger, a condition unlikely with young stock so plentiful and easy to slaughter. The stockmen say that strychnine, even when eaten, for some strange reason or other, now rarely takes effect on a wolf. Offering an increased bounty is an expensive and risky business. It might mean as much expense as the loss of the stock the wolves kill, for if the bounty were large wolf scalps would be imported from Canada and neighboring states for bounty purposes.

Mr. Campbell, the Texas sheep raiser quoted, has a new scheme for exterminating the pest, about which he is very hopeful. He trapped seven wolves recently and penned them with a dog badly afflicted with the mange. In several weeks the wolves had all caught the disease, and, having made it sure that they had it bad, Mr. Campbell turned them loose in Val Verde county, Tex. He believes that the disease will spread so rapidly that within two years that there will not be a healthy wolf in Texas. Dogs afflicted with mange do not breed, and die in a short time, and he believes the same effect will hold good in the case of the wolves. Mr. Campbell proposes that the legislature should establish stations in every county in western Texas for the propagation of mange among wolves. The sheepmen in his section have great faith in his experiment, and with stockmen in other parts of the union are looking with much interest for results.

A Snake Laboratory Founded.

An enlightened Bengali, Babu Govind Chandra Laha, has contributed fifteen thousand rupees toward the expenses of a snake laboratory at Calcutta. Two main lines of research will be followed in the laboratory. So-called cures for snake bites will be tested under strictly scientific conditions, and the properties of the snake poison as such will be investigated. The laboratory will be the only institution of its kind in the world, and the committee of the Calcutta zoological gardens which has taken the matter in hand expects that it will be largely resorted to by the scientific inquirers who visit India during the cold weather. In accordance with the practice of scientific laboratories in Europe a charge will be made for the use of the tables and instruments at a rate sufficient to cover working expenses. Work done on behalf of the government will also be charged for according to a regular scale.

AMERICAN COLUMBUSES.

Lineal Descendants Who Have Descended Just as Far as the Duke of Veragua.

For the last fifty-two years there has lived in Buffalo a lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus, and around the knees of this patriarch could be gathered to-day eight living children, thirty grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren, so that there is little danger of the name of Columbus becoming extinct or forgotten.

The name of this venerable descendant of a famous man, says the Philadelphia Press, is Alexius Columbus. He is ninety-six years old. There is no doubt about his age or nativity, for these matters were verified by his son, John Columbus, with whom the old man makes his home, and who for that purpose paid a visit to Quebec, near where Alexius was born and reared. The old man is in fairly good health. His skin is swarthy and his hair is snow white. His children are all lighter complexion, except one daughter, Mrs. Rosa Columbus Sours, of Chicago, who inherits her father's dusky skin. Since the death of his wife, last spring, at the age of seventy, Alexius has been steadily falling in spirit.

Alexius Columbus was a ship builder by trade, as were his ancestors. He is the only one of his generation who came to the states. His sisters and brothers lived in the province of Quebec, though it is not known that more than one of them is still surviving. An uncle of Alexius lived to the age of one hundred and fourteen. The old man is a great lover of tobacco. He constantly chews or smokes. He has always drank, and to this day has his bottle of whisky in his room, from which he takes a nip whenever he feels so inclined. Of late the old man has not been regular in his drinking habits, and will sometimes pass a day or two without taking a dram. His son attribute this to approaching dissolution, and think the old man has not long to live.

"I have been asked several times," said John Columbus, his son, "if father would go the world's fair. Some of my sisters are very anxious that he should go, but I oppose the idea. I think the old man would better pass the remainder of his days in quiet here than to be exposed to the danger of travel and the fatigue. Beside I hardly think the old gentleman would enjoy it. He is not a learned man. He never had any schooling. He cannot read and he hardly appreciates the significance of the Columbian exposition."

His son John, it may be added, is a well-educated and prosperous man. Alexius, the father is still an active man and possessed of no mean physical powers. The wife of Alexius was an English woman. The grandchildren of this union retain the athletic mold, though their features are American, not continental.

A ROYAL MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A Woman Who Holds the Peace of Europe in Her Hands.

It is the popular idea that in the hands of the czar of Russia lies the fate of Europe. The situation is something like this: One the one hand is the triple alliance—Germany, Austria, Italy. On the other hand is unrestful France, and, through its natural enmity to Germany, Russia for an invincible ally. Russia, with its legions of men, machines, its cannon, its war ships, its gold ready to be thrown against the peace of Europe, is at the command of one mind, one will—that of the czar. No other such potentate exists on earth. Yet the popular idea, it seems, is wrong. Not in the hands and at the will of this powerful monarch lies the peace of Europe. It rests between the gentle, frail palms of a woman, the czar's mother-in-law. According to M. de Blowitz, in an article on the situation in Europe in McClure's Magazine, but for the queen of Denmark Europe would be a battleground, and the civilized world would resound with the groans of the wounded and the cries of the women and children who are bereft. The queen of Denmark loves the young Emperor William, whom she affectionately calls "my angel." The czar loves the mother of his wife. It is her gentle diplomacy that brought about the meeting of reconciliation between the two emperors at Kiel. It is to gratify the kindly affection and not to grieve the affectionate heart of a woman in her declining years that the two proud young turkey-cocks of emperors are forbearing to slay one another's subjects and drench Europe in blood. Surely the power of affection and the influence of woman was never shown in a more interesting manner. But what is best worth remarking is that the destiny of Europe is in the keeping of a mother-in-law.

The Paradise of Philatelists.

It may not be generally known that Paris is the great postage stamp market of the world, and that there are more men who gloat over a black Bermuda, or go into ecstasies over a yellow something else, than in any other capital. There is a regular Bourse held every Thursday and Sunday in a corner of the Champs Elysees, where hundreds of men, women and boys congregate with their postage stamp albums and packages of stamps for sale and exchange. There is almost as big a gabble of tongues going on there as at the regular Bourse, and so great has the throng become that the authorities contemplate roofing in that particular part. It is said that thousands of francs change hands there every market day.

BLACK STOCKINGS FOR 'GATORS

Novel Method of Boat Propulsion Employed by a Florida Camping Party.

"Last winter, during a visit paid a Florida plantation, a novel and effective method of catching alligators came under my notice," said Helen Granberry, in the New York Tribune. "There were half a dozen young people in the house at which I was staying, and, wearing of commonplace comfort, they decided to camp out for a few days. A pleasant piece of woodland was chosen and preparations began at once. The camp was near the plantation, but was separated from it by a creek, one of the innumerable tributaries of the St. John river. At least once a day some of the young people went over to the camp in an awkward but roomy old flat-bottomed boat, carrying various articles which they supposed would be useful. The day before our outdoor life was to begin the old boat made a great many trips. On one occasion there were four of us going over and we were burdened with tools, hammer and nails, ropes, canned meats, etc. As we were nearing the opposite shore a young woman in the party espied some beautiful wild flowers. There was a submerged log directly in front of the bank where they grew, but as our boat was strong, and she said that she would be broken hearted unless she could have them, we rowed directly over the log and one of us leaned out to pick the blossoms.

"Suddenly our boat began to move in a most mysterious manner, going neither forward nor backward, but straight up. "Alligator!" shrieked some one, and we instantly realized that the supposed log we had seen was in reality a living saurian. Three of us were almost paralized with fear but the fourth and brightest of our party was equal to the emergency. In far less time than it takes to tell it he had snatched up the hammer and nails and was using the first article to drive the second through the bottom of the boat. 'You'll have to help; we must be quick! Take off your shoes and use the heels as hammers!' he cried, and, realizing the necessity of blind obedience, we began driving nails, too. His intention dawned on us by the time it had become a finished action, and we complimented him on his idea of pinning the alligator to the boat with nails.

"But our prisoner was not pleased, and began thrashing the water violently. Again our clever friend came to the rescue. 'Does either of you girls wear black stockings?' said he. One of us did. 'Then sit up in the end of the boat and dangle your feet in the water. No, don't put your shoes on! Now swing your feet to the right!' The young woman followed his directions, and, wonderful to relate, the boat slowly moved to the right. Oars were useless; the aligator bore us home on his back, and we showed our gratitude by putting him out of his misery as soon as we could.

"'But how did you know he'd carry the boat, and why did he go where I steered? And, above all, why were black stockings necessary?'

"'Have you ever heard of tieing a carrot to the end of a whip and dangling it in front of a balky horse to make him go? My idea was based on that. You swung your feet in the water, and, seeing the black hosiery, the 'gator fancied you were his favorite article of food—a nice, plump little darky. He followed where you led. The nails prevented his reaching you, though his hide was so tough they hurt him but little, and certainly didn't interfere with his powers of locomotion, as we've seen.'

"The end of the adventure came some months later in the shape of an alligator-skin pocketbook for each member of the party. The skin used was that of our captured foe, and in the upper corner of each was a tiny golden nail."

Bald Heads.

It is maintained by a physician who has studied the subject that plenty of hair on the head means plenty of brains; that the hair is a sure index of one's staying power. "I always look on the bald-headed man," he says, "as deficient, not only in hair, but in actual brain power. You know each hair is connected with the brain by a tiny nerve and the loss of all these nerves means the loss of powers. Indeed, though the effects may not be at first so apparent, a man may as well lose his hand or foot as his hair. If you doubt this, the next time you hear of a man who has all his life been clear-headed and practical suddenly doing some foolish and inexplicable thing or breaking down in a crisis which demands all his energies, just look at his head. In nine times out of ten he is bald. Half the men who drop dead suddenly are bald. In almost every case, however, there is a hope of cure for baldness if the head is regularly submitted to a gentle 'scratching' and occasionally to a thorough dosing of suitable stimulating soap."

The Photo-Corrector.

A London photographer has constructed an instrument to which he gives the name of "photo-corrector," the object of which is to regulate and correct the various proportions of the body, irrespective of the pose which the sitter may select. The result is that while the actual likeness is faithfully preserved, the hands and other parts of the body which are distorted by the ordinary process of photography are at once brought into harmony with the face and the rest of the figure.

A CURIOUS FRIENDSHIP.

How a Snake and a Rooster Were Wrapt Up in Each Other.

The Attachment Was Harmonious Until His Roosterists Found He Could Crow—A Yarn That Would Give Munchausen a Pang of Envy.

"Snakes don't grow very big up our way," said ex-Sheriff Warren Kalamazoo Ridway, of Pike county, Pa., to a New York Sun man, "but they grow uncommon smart. I've seen 'em do lots of cute things, the most of which I have kept to myself, because I have always been on good terms with my neighbors, and my business is such that I can't afford to have them weaken in their confidence in me—they, like all Pike county folks, being simple and unsophisticated and unable to appreciate the fact that truth is stranger than fiction. I am getting along in years, though, and I don't feel like passing away without putting on record at least a few of the evidences of genius I have seen in the snakes that live up our way.

"A friend of mine, who lived back in the High Knob country, captured a young blacksnake once and made a pet of it. The snake got as tame as a kitten and had the run of the premises. One day he got egg hungry, and he stole an egg from under a setting hen and swallowed it. The egg was just on the eve of hatching, and the chick picked its way out of the egg as it lay inside the snake, and not finding daylight yet kept on picking until it had picked a hole through the snake and stuck its head out. That was as far as it could get, and there it stuck. The snake didn't like it at first, but by and by the novelty of the situation seemed to strike him, and he grew proud of that strange living protuberance. My friend didn't interfere, curious to see what the result of that singular companionship would be. The chicken and the snake grew very fond of one another, and it was worth a farm to see 'em go to sleep together, the snake turning its head back and snuggling down by the chicken's head. The snake kept the chick well supplied with food, catching flies and worms and insects of various kinds, and passing them back to the chicken by the hundred. The chicken grew like weed, and along toward the end of a summer the blacksnake's body was pouched out like a small hand satchel where the chicken was spreading out, and the latter's neck stretched nearly six inches above the snake's back. It was the funniest sight you ever saw, and touching too, the two creatures doted on each other so. But their end was sad.

"One day along in August the snake and his friend were taking a nap. Presently the chicken woke up, stretched his neck to its full length, and got rid of its first crow. The first crow of a young rooster, even when he has the aid that seems to be in the flopping of his incipient wings, is always a heartrending performance, and as this rooster couldn't use his wings his first crow was real spooky. The snake woke up with a start. He looked wildly about. He was scared and no mistake, but finally made up his mind that he had been dreaming, and settled down to finish his nap. He had scarcely closed his eyes when the young rooster, encouraged by his first attempt, stretched his neck and tried his voice again. The snake jumped as much as ten feet, his eyes full of terror, and sailed around the yard as if he were flying from an avenger. He came to a stop by and by, but glared wildly and panted like a hot dog. The chicken seemed to enjoy the performance hugely, and, while the snake was still trembling, he let go another crow.

"Then the snake discovered where the queer noise was coming from, and he turned a look on the chicken that was terrible in its reproachfulness. The young rooster would have done well if he had heeded it, but he didn't. He stretched his neck as high as he could and crowed again, square in the snake's face.

"The snake struck at the chickens' head, but missed it. The chicken got mad and clipped the snake in the head with his bill. And then it went. They tumbled and fought around that yard for five minutes. Then they suddenly became quiet. The snake had got the chicken's head in his mouth and swallowed it, neck and all. He had killed his friend, but had choked himself to death in doing it."

Nationalities in Austria.

Foreigners are wont to classify Austria among the German countries. As a matter of fact her German speaking population is but limited, and annually losing ground. The increase in population among the German inhabitants of Austria is but 5.17 per thousand per year; the increase with the Italians in Austria is 5.92, and with the Slavonic races 7.93. Of 100 marriageable women in the German districts 41 find husbands; among the Slavonic races the percentage is 52. One of the reasons for this showing is that in the German districts of Austria the economic management of affairs is almost prohibitory to marriage among the younger sons and daughters of the peasants. The homestead goes to the eldest son, whose brothers and sisters become his servants. Among the Slavs the family property is equally divided among all children after the death of the father, and each one is allowed to begin housekeeping on his own hook.

ATTRACTION OF THE ABYSS.

Why People Long to Throw Themselves from High Places.

Chevreul's well-known experiments with the exploratory pendulum and the divining rod show that if we represent to ourselves a motion in any direction the hand will unconsciously realize it and communicate it to the pendulum, says a writer in the Popular Science Monthly. The tipping table realizes a movement we are anticipating, through the intervention of a real movement of the hands, of which we are not conscious. Mind reading, by those who divine by taking your hand where you have hidden anything, is a reading of imperceptible motions by which your thought is translated without your being conscious of them. In cases of fascination and vertigo, which are more visible among children than among adults, a movement is begun the suspension of which is prevented by a paralysis of the will, and it carries us to suffering and death. When a child I was navigating a plank on the river without a thought that I might fall. All at once the idea came like a diverging force, projecting itself across the rectilinear thought which had alone previously directed my action. It was as if an invisible arm seized me and drew me down. I cried out and continued staggering over the whirling waters till help came to me. The mere thought of vertigo provoked it. The board lying on the ground suggests no thought of a fall when you walk over it; but when it is over a precipice and the eye takes the measure of the distance to the bottom, the representation of a falling motion becomes intense, and the impulse to fall correspondingly so. Even if you are safe, there may still be what is called the attraction of the abyss. The vision of the gulf as a fixed idea, having produced an "inhibition" on all your ideas or forces, nothing is left but the figure of the great hole, with the intoxication of the rapid movement that begins in your brain and tends to turn the scales of the mental balance. Temptation, which is continual in children because everything is new to them, is nothing else than the force of an idea and the motive impulse that accompanies it.

LITTLE CHANCE OF PERJURY.

Why Circumstantial Evidence Is Regarded by Many Lawyers as Strong.

Writers in the law periodicals are advocating all sorts of strange doctrines at present. One correspondent thinks that circumstantial evidence should have scarcely any weight. His argument is that when direct evidence is given there is only the perjury of the witness to be guarded against, while in circumstantial evidence there are both the possibility of perjury and the liability to a wrong inference from the circumstances. The strength of circumstantial evidence, according to most writers, however, is that there is little probability of perjury, as the circumstances frequently are slight in themselves and not likely to be distorted by the witnesses who do not know of their full effect. The New York Tribune regards it as probable that many more unjust convictions have taken place from perjured direct evidence than from mistaken inferences from circumstances. Ardemus Stewart, in the American Law Register, belittles the value of expert evidence to an even greater extent than most previous writers. English lawyers, writing to the London papers, have advocated to some extent a strange plan for doing away with all oaths in legal proceedings, on the ground that perjury is so common that simple declarations to which the same penalties for incorrect statements might attach would be just as valuable as testimony given under the present form. Another new theory which has found its advocate is that in criminal trials, except for treason, the defense, as well as the prosecution, shall be conducted by public officials. This suggestion is rather more startling than any of the others, and is even more unlikely than that of adoption. It may be that in the superabundance of law periodicals, writers find it easier to invent a theory than to make some valuable contributions to legal literature.

The Thirteen Superstition.

It is said this strange superstition extends away back to the time of King Arthur. When the good British king founded the famous Round Table, he requested Merlin, the enchanter, to arrange the seats. Merlin arranged one set to represent the apostles; twelve were for the faithful adherents of Jesus Christ and the thirteenth for the traitor Judas. The first were never occupied save by the knights distinguished for their achievements, and when a death occurred among them the seat remained vacant until a knight, surpassing him in heroic and war-like attainments, should be considered worthy to fill the place. If an unworthy knight sought the vacant chair he was repelled by some magic power. The thirteenth seat was never occupied but once. The story goes that a haughty and insolent Saracen knight sat down upon it and was immediately swallowed up by the earth. Ever after it was known as the "perilous seat," and, brave as the celebrated knights of the Round Table are said to have been, not one ever had the courage to sit on the thirteenth chair, and the superstition against it still survives.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, OCTOBER 7, 1893.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
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G. M. KELLOGG—320 Pine Street.

A terrific storm visited the Southern States bordering the Gulf on Monday. Mobile was inundated, the water backing up to a depth of 15 feet. Trees were uprooted, buildings unroofed, and blown down, and general havoc resulted. In Louisiana a great amount of damage was done. The Nashville and Louisville Railroad was badly washed out. It was the worst storm since the beginning of the century.

A tidal wave swept over Grand Island, in the Gulf, sweeping out of existence 145 families, the deaths reaching nearly one thousand. Several villages around Mobile Bay were destroyed, and many lives lost.

THE AMERICA CUP.—The great international race began Thursday between Vigilant, American yacht, and the Valkyrie English. There are to be three races, one day to intervene between each race. The Valkyrie is said to be a beautiful vessel and fast, and it may be a nip-and-tuck race, but we have faith in the Vigilant, which has shown some good sailing. To-night's mail will bring us the result of the first one.

The Democratic Senate will confirm Van Alen as Ambassador to Italy, an appointment Cleveland and Whitney sold for the $50,000 Van Alen paid to help elect Cleveland, the pure and honest.

Secretary Carlisle tells Congress that he did not intend to place the Government at the mercy of silver speculators, hence the purchases were not up to the requrements of the law.

The commanders of the American, British, French, Italian and Portuguese men-of-war on Tuesday notified the rebel Admiral that Rio Janeiro must not be bombarded any more. Germany refused to interfere in Brazil's domestic troubles.

The McGarrahan bill has been reported to the House.

The new cruiser Detroit has been ordered to Rio Janeiro.

Congress is still talking.

SAN FRANCISCO POST.—The San Francisco "Weekly Post" is brightening up under its new proprietorship. It is now one of the largest, neatest, cleanest and newsiest weeklies published on the Pacific Coast. It not only contains all the news of the week, but carries an unusual amount of choice literature for family reading, and its editorial columns are filled with able articles upon the commercial, financial and political situations of the day. A suggestion—Keep your Eye on the Weekly Post.

THE FOUNTAIN HEAD OF STRENGTH.

When we recollect that the stomach is the grand laboratory in which food is transformed into the secretions which furnish vigor to the system after entering and enriching the blood; that it is, in short, the fountain head of strength it is essential to keep this important supplying machine in order, and to restore it to activity when it becomes inactive. This Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does most effectually, seasonably, regulating and reinforcing digestion, promoting due action of the liver and bowels. Strength and quietude of the nerves depend in great measure upon thorough digestion. There is no nervine tonic more highly esteemed by the medical fraternity than the bitters. Physicians also strongly commend it for chills and fever, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble sick headache, and want of appetite and sleep. Take a wineglassful three times a day.

Teachers' Examination.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., September 8, 1893.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1893,

at Bridgeport.

Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

The following are the studies required for a Primary Grade Certificate:

Arithmetic,
Grammar,
Geography,
Composition,
United States History,
Orthography,
Defining,
Penmanship,
Reading,
Methods of Teaching,
School Law,
Industrial Drawing,
Physiology,
Entomology,
Civil Government,
Elementary Bookkeeping,
Vocal Music.

The additional branches required for Grammar Grade Certificates are as follows:

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Algebra.
English Literature.

s9-4d CORNELIA RICHARDS, Superintendent of Schools.

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Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

THE TRAVERTINE AND ONYX QUARRY.

The statements of the press throughout the mining regions of the country, regarding the mining enterprises of their immediate localities, are too often taken in by the general reader with a few "grains of salt," mining reporters being looked upon as natural-born liars, so far as their own locality may be in interest; but when one who has no "ax to grind," and who is a good geologist and mineralogist, examines a property for his own satisfaction and without pecuniary benefit to himself, his opinion is worthy of credence, and we were glad to hear our old friend J. W. E. Townsend, of the Homer Mining Index, who visited the Travertine and Onyx quarry at Bridgeport on his late visit to this town, express himself so well blessed with the new and great discovery, as he had previously said that there was no travertine in the United States. On giving the quarry a full and critical examination he was forced to admit that Bridgeport, Mono county, has an inexhaustible deposit of Travertine, the most beautiful and most substantial and lasting building material in the world, and of which ancient and modern Rome was built, there being great deposits of it near Rome, but this is the first discovered in the United States. Had we an overland railroad running through this county, as we should have, this quarry would be worth millions, and the country could be supplied with the best building material to be found in the world. The material is now being quarried for cemetery purposes, it making most beautiful monuments. The onyx deposit is also great, and beautiful pieces of it have been taken out. Next spring Mr. Lindsey, the owner, will put up works so as to facilitate getting out the rock.

Visitors to the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco will have an onportunity to see Mono county marble, onyx and travertine, as Mr. Lindsey is getting out some fine blocks to exhibit in the rough, and polished to show the great beauty of the new discovery.

NEW TO-DAY.

Taxes, 1893. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT Book of the County of Mono, State of California, for Real Estate and Personal Property, for the year 1893, has this day been received by me; that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Mono, at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirements of the Political Code, Section 3744: "That the taxes on all personal property, secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the First Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, 8 ten per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at six o'clock P. M., an additional five per cent. will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all Real Property will be payable on and after the First Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent, will be added to the amount thereof."

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

☞ TAXES ARE PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. CHECKS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED.

Dated Bridgeport, October 2, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector

LEGAL.

Notice to Co-Owners.

TO GEORGE W. VANSICKEL AND SAMUEL McCURDY.

You are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended the sum of Three Hundred ($300) Dollars in labor and improvements upon the Glit, Rosa Battin and Black Slate mining claims, situated in Patterson Mining District, Mono county, State of California, in order to hold said mining claims, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the said sum being the amount required for holding said claims for the year ending December 31st, 1892.

And if at the expiration of Ninety (90) days after the publication of this Notice, viz, at the expiration of One hundred and eighty (180) days from Saturday, September 23d, 1893, the date of the first publication of this Notice, you fail, or refuse, to contribute your several proportions of said expenditures as co-owners of said mining claims, viz: You, the said George W. Vansickel, $60, lawful money of the United States, the sum owing from you for your proportion, one fifth interest in said mining claims; and you, the said Samuel McCurdy, the sum of $60, the same being your proportion, one fifth interest in said mining claims, together with your proportions of the cost of this advertisement, then each of your several interests in said mining claims will become the property of the undersigned, under said Section 2324.

Dated at Bridgeport, Mono county, State of California, September 19th, 1893.

J. H. PATTERSON.

First publication September 23d, 1893. s23-3m

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF WM. C. NIX, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Wm C. Nix, Deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the date of the first publication of this notice, to the Administrator of said Estate, A. P. Sayre, at the office of Chas. L. Hayes, Attorney for said Administrator, in the town of Bridgeport, Mono County, California, said office being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

Dated Bridgeport, September, 23d, A. D 1893.

A. P. SAYRE, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. C. Nix, Deceased.

s23 4w

HORSES LOST—$50 REWARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS LOST TWO HORSES and ONE MARE. The horses are black—one white-striped face, and one with a white star in forehead; both branded and vented H. The mare is a buckskin, with a white spot in forehead, and branded the monogram J A B. All large horses, and had halters on.

The above reward will be paid upon their delivery to David Hays, Bridgeport, Cal., or a proportionate reward for any of them.

s1-1m JOSE IRIGOYEN.

The Fair which ended last Friday was not as well attended, perhaps, as some have been in the past, a state of affairs accounted for by the depopulating of Candelaria and other places to the north, and the prevailing hard times. But in every other respect it was beyond any question the best and most successful fair ever held in this district under any auspices. The entries in every department were more numerous than ever before—in many a stock lines they were double and more than double in number what they have generally been. Some fine displays were made in the Pavilion and in the stock parades—to begin to enumerate them however is obviously out of the question. There seemed to be a more general interest than usual taken in the Pavilion showing, and certainly no one can say that they went there without being surprised at the excellence of the exhibition. Whoever didn't go missed something worth while. The Seventh District Fair was a grand success.—Inyo Register.

The State and county taxes in Inyo county have been fixed at $1 80 on the $100, but extra School taxes will raise it to from $2 to $2.60. So, outside of Bridgeport, where we have a school tax of 30 cents, Mono's taxes will be less than Inyo's.

MEDICAL.

Mrs. R. A. Hamilton

Given Up to Die

"I was troubled with liver complaint and enlargement of the spleen. At last I could not walk across my room, and took to my bed, as many thought, to die. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and am entirely cured. It has all been brought about by Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. R. A. HAMILTON, Fresno, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills Cure Sick Headache. 25c

LEGAL.

Notice for Publication.
Desert Land, Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. September 8, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ESTHER A HONEWILL of Bridgeport Mono county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 670, for the

S. ½ of N. ½ of Sec. 7, T. 4 N., R. 25 E., M. D M. before the County Clerk of Mono county, at Bridgeport California, on

MONDAY, THE 23D DAY OF OCTOBER, 1893.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:

Barney Peeler, Lewis Ladd, Zerah Smith and George Hodges, all of Bridgeport, Mono county, California.

s17 td C. W. CRAIG, Register.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING.

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

ALLAN FORMAN Publisher THE JOURNALIST
Devoted to Newspapers, Authors, Artists, Publishers, and Advertisers.
$4 per year. 10 cents a copy.

THE LADDER OF JOURNALISM,
A Text Book for Correspondents, Reporters, Editors and General Writers.
Price 50 cents.

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Short, simple and practical rules for marking and editing Newspaper Copy, and of equal value to all who wish to write correct English.
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117 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TICKETS TO
Eastern Cities
ARE SOLD BY THE
Southern Pacific Company.

RENO.

H. L. FIELD, AGENT.

SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Trans-continental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with Mr. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME AND CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE
Leaves GENOA,
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS,
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,
on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—$5 00.

BRIDGEPORT AND BODIE STAGE LINE,

Carrying the Mail and Express.
Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

☞ BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Large stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

USE
MONO SUN-BORN
TRAVERTINE
FOR CEMETERY WORK.

The most lasting material on the face of the Earth. Ancient and Modern Rome are built of

TRAVERTINE,

Address W. E. LINDSEY,
Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal.; and Carson, Nev.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, And all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO., JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,

P. O. Box 468. WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

☞ Water Rights, Land and Mining Location a specialty. d7-3m

WM. O. PARKER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je13-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
409 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

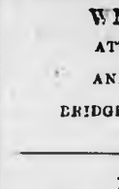
FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

It is situated at the head of Antelope Valley, Mono County, California, and consists of 160 acres of first-class orchard and garden lands.—It will cut 30 tons of hay. There are 305 year old apple trees, also blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., on it. It is well irrigated by a ditch belonging to the ranch.

Any one wanting a good home and farm, can have further particulars by addressing

W. T. BARNES,
au26 Coleville, Mono County, California.



DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
1051 Market St., San Francisco
(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—same Building 1051 Market Street—Diseases of men; stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

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IS ONLY $2 A YEAR.
ORDER IT.
ADVERTISE
IN
THIS PAPER.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my20-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS,
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my20-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
(Antelope Wagon Road, 60 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 25-tf

PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
☞ HENNESSY (* * *) BRANDY and WILLIAM PITT CUBAN HAND-MADE CIGARS.
☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS ETC.
n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

PIONEER SALOON,
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
je2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.
☞ The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS
And will be conducted first-class.
s2-tf STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.
☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.
A. D. WALTER, Proprietor.
je10 tf

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,
Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.
OTTO LARSON, Lessee.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, OCTOBER 7. 1893

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office)
Ella E. Brany, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday.
Departure, 6 A. M.—Arrival, 7 P. M.
Holbrooke—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Our young friend J. W. E. Townsend, of the Homer Mining Index, came over from Lundy on Sunday to visit his many Bridgeport friends. He returned home on Tuesday afternoon, assuring us he had enjoyed himself to his heart's content.

Miss Maud Reading, drove over from Bodie on Sunday and brought Miss Georgia Johnson, of Bishop, with her.

W. O. Parker and wife went to Lundy on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Parker to attend a suit in Montrose's Court.

Surveyor J. G. Thompson was over from Mono Lake on Monday.

Andrew Thompson and E Deicus were over from Mono Lake on Monday.

Judge Virden and wife went to Mono Lake on Monday.

District Attorney Hayes went to Lundy on Tuesday on legal business.

M. J. Cody came down from the Rattlesnake mine on Wednesday and amused himself on Thursday by moving his household goods into his future home, the Barnes dwelling, recently occupied by W. O. Parker. His family will arrive from his mine to-day or to-morrow.

Mrs. Norm Huntoon and Frank went to Bishop last Saturday with W. Adair.

Mrs. J. H. Connell was up from Little Antelope on Wednesday.

Mrs. Sam. Fales is visiting her daughter Mrs. Pimentel, in Mason Valley.

Miss. Cornelia Richards, Superintending of Schools, has given up her Antelope school, having been called to the bedside of a sick sister, not expected to live long. She left for her home at Cambria, San Luis Obispo county, on Tuesday morning. During her absence Mrs. David Hays, who was formerly Superintendent, will act as her Deputy.

A. Dias, of Carson, was here yesterday.

Supervisor Nay was in town yesterday.

Surveyor Garrard, returned on Thursday from Lundy, where he had been surveying.

Doctors Losey, of San Francisco; and Herrick, of Carson; will be here on the 12th and 13th inst.

MORE RICH ORE—The Lakeview mine, at Lundy, is losing none of its reputation as a rich mine. Hard working ground was recently encountered and a deflection was made and better running ground was struck and worked in for about two hundred feet when a crossent was run forty feet and the rich ore vein was again reached, the vein in the crossent being three feet wide and very rich. As this is a close corporation of Maine men, who keep their business to themselves, outsiders know but little about the amount of bullion that has been shipped from this mine, but it is known to be large. If all our bullion shipments were published the figures would show that Mono county is monthly adding to the world's wealth of gold.

GRAND JURORS—On Monday in the Superior Court, Judge Virden ordered a venire for thirty grand jurors to issue, and the names of the following staid and thrifty taxpayers of the county were drawn from the grand jury box, returnable October 30th, at 10 o'clock: W. P. Onkst, C. M. Stewart H. S. Kennedy, R. Fonke, T. H Leggett, N. B Hunewill, B. Peeler, A. Rosenwald, J. F. Owens, Zerah Smith, W. T. Elliott, E. L Reese, John W. Kelly, N. Daniels, W. Shimmin, M. J. Cody, Wood Larson, John Connell, W. A. B. Loose, A. J. Severe, R. T. Pierce, James Todkill, James Sinnamon, D. E. Jones, D. M. Barnett, Wilson Butler, W. D. Davidson, J. H. Sturgeon, Stewart Kirkwood, G. B. Day.

ANOTHER STROKE—"Uncle" Peter Nyhus suffered another stroke of paralysis On Monday he took his accustomed walk in Antelope Valley, where he is stopping with Supervisor Pitts, and was again stricken as above stated. As this is the second attack, and he has been failing very fast lately, it is not to be expected he will long survive this attack.

TRIAL SET—On Monday, before Judge Virden in the Superior Court, George Troy was arraigned on a charge of drawing a deadly weapon, plead not guilty, and Judge Virden set his trial for October 18th at 10 o'clock A. M. C. Blair was arraigned on a like charge, plead not guilty, and trial sets for the 16th.

TRIAL JURORS—On Monday, in the Superior Court, Judge Virden ordered a venire to issue for fifty trial jurors, returnable on the 16th, and the names of that number were duly drawn from the trial Jury box.

A RESIDENT—Public Administrator A. P. Sayre moved his family up from Clinton on Tuesday, having rented the Donnel residence, opposite the Court House.

RECEIVED PREMIUMS—At the late District Fair at Bishop the following former Monoites were awarded premiums, as follows:

Miss Georgie Johnson—Crayon drawing $2.50; Shell work, $2.50; embroidery on lace, $2 50.

Miss Addie Sais—Hand sewing, $5; embroidery on cotton, $2 50; Spanish drawn work, $2 50.

Mrs. H. E. Wright—Painting, pastel, $2.50.

A. S. Kilpatrick—Wheat flour, $5.

O. H. Hill—Graded sow, $10; gold, silver and lead ores, $10; marble, $10; curios, $5

Thos. Scott—Lima beans, $2; peppers, $3; grapes, vineyard display, $10; raisin grapes display, $3, wine grapes display, $3; table grapes display $3; display, raisins $5; dried grapes, $2 50; special award, dipper gourds celery, $1 each We congratulate our young and old friends on their success.

MASQUERADE AT LUNDY—A grand masquerade ball will be given in Stewart & Taylor's Hall at Lundy, on Friday evening, October 20th. All who have not been able to attend the World's Fair can go to this ball, where they will see the representatives of all nations at a much less outlay of cash, and have a glorious good time.

SETTLED.—The trespass case of Andrew Thompson vs. Etcheberry & Idieart, before Justice Montrose, at Lundy, was dismissed and the damage suit compromised. District Attorney Hayes, who went over to look after the case, returned on Thursday, and W. O. Parker, Thompson's attorney, will return to day.

DECEASED.—After a long illness, Thomas Williams, formerly owner of the Evans ranch at Mono Lake, died at Big Pine, Inyo county, on the 3d, of cancer in the stomach He was a native of Illinois and aged about 56 years.

LEG BROKEN—On Monday Zerah Smith's team, at the ranch, runaway and the driver, P. Larry, jumped from the wagon and broke one leg above the ankle. Dr. Sinclair attended him.

FINE MULES—A band of fine mules passed our office on Thursday morning, bound over the mountains. They showed that they had enjoyed good feed in the mountains this Summer.

ECLIPSE—Look out for the eclipse of the sun on next Monday morning. It will commence at 10:30 sharp and end at 12:05

Fresh Candies and nuts just received at the Post Office.

THE WATCHMAKER MAINS will leave, for the Winter season, sometime during the month. All who have work in his line, should present it at once, to be sure of a good job.

DR. LOSEY, of San Francisco; and Dr. HERRICK, of Carson, will be at the Leavitt House, October 12th and 13th. Rupture and Piles cured, or no pay.

NEW TO-DAY.

THE DECLINE OF NERVE FORCE

is one of the first signs of premature condition of the body, and with it comes other weaknesses, which in the near future puts the individual beyond all nerve power.

HUDYAN stops premature loss of the discharge in 30 days.

HUDYAN is the best remedy for this premature condition, as a powerful nerve producing remedy.

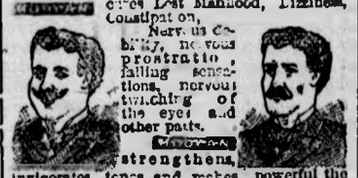
HUDYAN stops all losses

HUDYAN is the most marvelous discovery of the age.

HUDYAN is power.

HUDYAN builds up the nerve tissues of the body, makes man strong. Hudyan is the great brain and nerve producer. Take HUDYAN will give you strength.

HUDYAN cures Lost Manhood, Dizziness, Constipation, Nervousness, Debility, nervous prostration, failing sensations, nervous twitching of the eyes and other parts.



HUDYAN strengthens, invigorates, tones and restores, powerful the entire body. HUDYAN cures headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion, pressure, blues, melancholy and wasting nervous decease. HUDYAN stops all losses instantly. Hudyan gives power to the body, so that all the organs of the body are in a healthy state.

Undeveloped and stunted growth revitalized, resuscitated, restored by the use of HUDYAN.

The ravages made by vice, the horrors of a premature old age, the evil effects of the drug habit, tobacco and other vices in this world of ours, all succumb to the mighty power of HUDYAN, the great master nerve and brain restorer ever discovered.

There are no failures. Don't be alarmed even though you have tried every known remedy. A cure will be guaranteed with HUDYAN, when used according to the directions.

If you are weak, dissatisfied, lack energy, have no force, vitality, use HUDYAN.

If you are unhappy, strong, vigorous and powerful use HUDYAN.

If you have mind distress, wandering, a memory that is failing use HUDYAN.

If you feel as weak as a child use HUDYAN.

If you are going in purblind ignorance, not knowing what to take, or what to do, the Coverning impulse use HUDYAN.

It is now like is HUDYAN.

Are you contemplating marriage? Then use HUDYAN.

If you do not using HUDYAN you are not doing justice to yourself.

Then will every where be made by the specialists of the old famous HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1 a package, or six packages for $5 (plain sealed boxes). A written guarantee given for cure. If you buy six boxes and send entire record six more will be sent you free of all charges. Send for circular and testimonials. Address HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., mh13 1y 106 Wall St., N. Y.

STILL LOOKING FOR A COOK.

The Terrible Mistake of a Newspaper Man in an Intelligence Office.

"Our cook left us a few days ago," said a depressed-looking newspaper man the other day to a writer for the New York Times. "She said she couldn't live in a house the head of which lived so irregularly and kept such terribly bad hours, even if his wife was ill. And there has been nothing but trouble for me since. I had to get my own breakfast this morning. That was bad enough. But this afternoon, as a direct result of the cook's unhappy departure, I was placed in a most embarrassing position," and recollection caused the newspaper man to look very mournful indeed. "I started for an intelligence office with the firm intention of getting a cook or leaving for a tropical country where one can live on raw fruit. Several alleged cooks passed in review before me, but none of them suited me. While I was questioning one a good-looking, modestly-dressed woman entered the place. Something about her appearance struck me favorably. I said to myself: 'There's the cook I want,' and I started for her. I recall now that the manager made an attempt to attract my attention, evidently realizing my intention. But I took no notice of her. My state of mind was such, owing to the departure of our cook, that it never occurred to me that anyone else should want to procure servants. I touched the new arrival on the arm and said: 'You're the very woman I want for a cook. What are your terms?'

"Lord! She turned slowly around, put up a pair of those long-handled glasses—I forget what you call 'em—and calmly looked me over. 'I want a tall footman,' she said. 'You are tall. What are your terms?'

"We are still without a cook."

LONELINESS OF THE PACIFIC.

Four Thousand Mile Trips May Be Made Without Seeing a Sail.

"I notice an item in the press stating that the City of Peking in her recent trip sailed twelve hundred and forty miles without meeting a single sail, and this fact is cited as showing the loneliness of the Pacific ocean," says a writer in the Washington Star. "In the summer of 1859 I left San Francisco on a sail vessel (formerly from Baltimore) for Panama, distant four thousand miles, and on the entire route which lasted forty-three days, we never saw a sail! Loneliness is no word for it, especially when we lay becalmed in the tropics, with our vessel floating as helplessly about as a chip on a millpond, the ground swells keeping up the monotonous roll of the vessel from side to side all day and night and day after day, each roll being accompanied by a flap of the sails and a creaking of the rigging that might have passed for the flap of the wings and the wail of lost spirits. When we read about Noah and his ark we are apt to think that he must have had rather a lonely time, but then he was out only forty days, and besides, with all the animals, etc., on board, he had plenty to occupy his time and attention, and if he wanted amusement to while away the time he had only to start a sparring match between the monkeys and parrots. True, there is no report of any such proceeding on his part, but that is doubtless because there was no modern newspaper reporter on board. I tell you, a man can't realize what loneliness is until he has made some such trip, and if he wants to complete his education in that line he should preface it with a tramp of two thousand miles over the mountains and across the deserts amid wolves and wild Indians, as thousands of '49-ers did."

Mojave Religious Beliefs.

The Mojaves believe that all who die and are not cremated are turned into owls, and when they hear the dismal screech of one of the above-named creatures of the night they tell you that it is the spirit of some dead Mojave who has returned to advise his people to submit to the ordeal of fire. When one of the tribe dies his relatives and immediate friends do not eat salt or wash themselves for four days. Their heaven is "White Mountain;" they know nothing of hell nor any place of punishment except "Diemis," the place where unincinerated warriors are transformed into owls.

A Warning.

Superstitious people are alarmed by the unusual or the unexpected. Occasionally in a late, cold spring English birds will tap on the house windows in hopes of a meal. If the inmates are superstitious the tapping is looked upon as a warning. A doctor was one day in February summoned in haste to a farmhouse on the moor. He found an old man in bed, but in perfect health, and asked why he had been sent for. "Why, sir," answered the daughter-in-law, "there came a little robin at the door. We knowed it was a 'call,' and we thought it must be granfer; so we put 'im in bed and sent for you."

THE MEANEST MAN.

He Robs a Doctor of a Night's Rest to Secure an Eight-Mile Ride.

The meanest man in all the world lived some years ago at a small town near Zurich, in Switzerland, if the story that is told of him be true. One dark and foggy night, so the chronicler of Harper's Young People asserts, he knocked upon the door of a physician of Zurich, and when the medicine man appeared in response to his summons he cried out: "Oh, doctor, make haste; my wife is dangerously ill!"

The doctor, noting the unpleasant quality of the night, uttered a suppressed growl of impatience, for the village to which he was summoned was about eight miles out of town. However he decided that there was nothing for him to do but go, so he ordered out his carriage and the two drove on through the damp, cold night. Just before they reached F—— the husband of the sick woman alighted on some pretext or other but did not return, and after driving into the village the physician found nobody who needed his assistance. A week later he received a note, without signature, explaining the mystery:

"Dear Doctor: I am exceedingly obliged to you for giving me a lift in your carriage, for I found it impossible to procure another conveyance and it was a dreadful night. I hope you will forgive me this once."

Queer Oil Wells.

There used to be a curious oil well in Venango county, Pa., which never yielded a drop of oil except on Sunday, to the great grief of the Sabbatarians. But there is a well in Wheeler canyon, California, known as the Lunatic oil spring, which is quite as curious. When the new moon appears it begins to flow oil, and the flow increases in volume as the moon grows. When the moon is full the spring yields three barrels a day. When the moon reaches its last quarter the flow ceases.

MINING NOTICES.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT TO THE "STAR" QUARTZ MINE. M. A. No. 301.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, California, Sept. 2, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MARTIN JONES AND F. E. LUCY, per R. M. Folger, Attorney in Fact, whose Postoffice address is San Francisco, California, have this day filed their application for a patent for Fifteen hundred linear feet of the Star Mine or vein, bearing gold and silver, with surface ground six hundred feet in width, situate in Patterson Mining district, County of Mono, and State of California, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot number 38 A, in Township 7, North Range 24 E., Mount Diablo Meridian. Said Lot No. 38 A, being described as follows, to wit:

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES,
With MAGNETIC VARIATION at 16½° EAST.

Beginning at a porphyry stone, 2x1.3x.4 feet, and marked S. L. L. No. I. U. S. S.; set in a mound of earth and stone, said stone being situated at the west end of the lode line of said mine, and also the point of location; whence bears N., 66¾° E., 58 links distant, a small dead pine tree 2.27 feet in circumference marked S. L. L. No. I B. T.; N., 21¾° E., 70 links distant, a small pine stump marked S. L. L. No. I, B. S.; S 40¾° E., 124 links distant, entrance to tunnel No. 2; thence Course 1.—N., 18¾° E., 4.085 chains or 269.6 feet to a porphyry stone, 1.7x1.5x.9 feet marked S. N. W. Cor. No. I; Thence deflecting right 101° 52', on to the North Boundary of the Star Mine.—Course 2. S., 58° 52' E., 81 links or 53.5 feet to a porphyry stone 1.0x1.2x.5 feet marked x S. L.; this being at the intersection of the North Boundary of the Star Mine with the east boundary of the Lookout mine, whence bears S., 88° E., 152 links distant a pine tree 3.8 feet in circumference, marked B. T. & S. L.; 22.49 chains or 1484.3 feet to a 4x4 inch post marked Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. II, U. S. S.; set in mound of stone, whence bears S., 29¾° E., 84 links distant, a pine tree 3.7 feet in circumference marked Star mine N. E. Cor. No. II B. T.; N., 50¾° W., 27 links distant, a pine tree 2.7 feet in circumference, marked Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. II B. T.; N., 63° 52' W., 864 links distant, a stone mound with stake marked S. E. Cor. Star Mine, this being one of the original corners; thence, deflecting right, 72° 08', on to the East Boundary.—Course 3. S., 18° 45' W., 4.626 chains or 318.5 feet to a porphyry stone 1.8x.9x.7 feet, marked S. L. L. No. II, U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone, being at the east end of the lode line Star Mine, whence bears S., 28¾° W., 41.9 links distant, a pine tree, 4.4 feet in circumference, marked S. L. L. No. II. B. T.; 9.45 chains or 637 feet to a porphyry stone 1.6x1 4x.5 feet, marked S. S E Cor No III. U. S. S., and set in a mound of stone, whence bears N., 14¾° W, 122 links distant, a pine tree, 3.5 feet in circumference, marked S. S E. Cor. B. T.; thence, deflecting right 109° 27', on to the South Boundary, with vacant lands to the south of line.—Course 4. N., 56° 58' W., 22.73 chains or 1500 feet to a stone 2x1.2x.6 feet, marked S S W. Cor. No. 4. U. S. S., and set in a mound of of earth and stone; thence, deflecting right 70° 28', on to the West Boundary of Star Mine.—Course 5. N., 13¾° E., 3.19 chains or 210.6 set to a porphyry stone marked Lookout S. E. Cor. No II., 4.626 chains or 318.5 feet to place of beginning.—Magnetic Variation 16½° E. Containing 19.88 acres.

TRAVERSE LINE CONNECTING STAR MINE WITH THE ¼ SECTION CORNER BETWEEN SECTIONS 15 & 22, T 7, N., R. 24 E., M. D. M.

Commencing at the aforesaid ¼ Sec. Corner; thence, Var. 16½° E.—Course 1. N., 8¾° E., 90.1 chains to a point, mound of rock, thence—Course 2 N., 87° E., 12.23 chains to a point on hill; thence—Course 3. N., 57° 04' E., 26.68 chains to L. L. No. I Star Mine; thence—Course 4 S., 7° 15' W., 123.40 chains to ¼ Sec. Corner, closing course.

SURVEY LINE CONNECTING STAR MINE L. L. NO. I WITH THE N. E. CORNER GREAT WESTERN MINE.

Commencing at a 4x4 inch stake marked Great Western N. E. Cor. No. I. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone; thence, Variation 16½° E.—Course 1 S. 8° 15' E., 7.82 chains to a stone 2x1.30x.40 feet, marked S. L. L. No. I. U. S. S., and set in mound of earth and stone.—Course 2. N., 8° 15' W., 7.57 chains to a 4x4 inch stake marked Great Western N. E. Cor. No. I.

LODE LINE.

Beginning at the porphyry stone 2x1.3x.4, marked S L. L. No. I U. S. S., being the west end of the lode line, and also the point of location thence S., 58° 52' E., 22.73 chains or 1500 feet to the porphyry stone 1.8x1.2x.7, marked S L. L. No. II. U. S. S., being the East end of lode line Star Mine.

The location of this mine is Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Potter on Mining District, Mono County, State of California, in the Book "B," page 2, of Records of said District.

This claim is bounded on the North East and South by vacant lands, and on the West by the Lookout Mine.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Star Mine or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the County of Inyo, California, during the sixty days' period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

C. W. CRAIG,
Register.

It is hereby Ordered, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of sixty days (ten consecutive weeks) in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a weekly newspaper published at Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

C. W. CRAIG,
Register.

R. M. FOLGER, Attorney in Fact. s9-10w

First publication September 9th, 1893.
Last publication November 18th, 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERA ASSORTMENT OF THE BES OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING, BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,
General Merchandise,
Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Candies and Nuts
Yankee Notions.

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.

BIRD CATCHING.

How the Trick Is Done in England by Professionals.

A Description of the Methods Employed in Snaring the Chaffinch in the Suburbs of London Before the Break of Day.

A bench was handy, and on these the materials for snaring were laid out and made ready, says a London correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. They were few and simple. Each man had a stuffed male chaffinch in full plumage mounted on a short length of stick, in one end of which was a sharp spike. Besides this the only tools of the craft were half a dozen pieces of whalebone of about the thickness of an umbrella rib and nine inches long, and these, like the stuffed bird's mounting, were provided at one end with a spike. A little stone jar containing bird lime completed the outfit.

These preliminaries completed, we made a start for the forest, which was close at hand, Bob the Butcher (who had won the toss for first try) keeping well in advance of the rest of the party. It could not, however, be said that chaffinches were plentiful, though all round about us there was an abundance of bird music of almost every other kind. It was not the fault of the valiant peggers. Their cages all the time enveloped in the handkerchiefs, they seemed to know exactly what was required of them, and fired off their challenge loud and ringing, at the rate of at least three within the minute. But presently Bob the Butcher, who was some twenty yards ahead, held up his hand in token that he had at last "found something." On that the sailor boy was placed for the time being under a furze bush, and we all hurried up to see the fun.

A cruel sport is chaffinch pegging. Not that any actual pain is inflicted on the poor birds in the act of capture, though no doubt they are most terribly frightened. The villainy of the business lies in the unfortunate finch being made the victim of his jealous regard for the welfare of his nest mate—the wife of his bosom. So nice are his ideas of domestic felicity that though his house is no larger than the hollow of one's hand, he insists on having a tree all to himself for accommodation. No other pair of chaffinches may build there, nor must any male of the tribe come leafing round. Sure as he does a fight ensues and the interloper is driven away. It is on the chaffinch's known objection to visitors of his own species that the rascally bird catcher founds his hopes of success, as was speedily made manifest by Bob the Butcher's maneuvering at the trunk of the poplar tree, among the boughs of which a wild finch was all the time angrily responding to the hidden caged bird's challenge.

Producing his slips of whalebone the butcher smeared them plentifully with the bird lime, and by means of the spiked ends stuck them here and there in the tree trunk, and immediately beneath he fixed the stuffed bird. It was not till then that he placed the decoy finch—its cage still tied up in the handkerchief—at the foot of the tree, and covered it over with a handful or two of grass. This was the "pitch," and on the instant a watch was produced and the exact time noted, and we all withdrew to the screening of a hedge close at hand, peeping through the openings of which we could see what was taking place in the poplar tree. The hidden bird continuing his "challenge," the wild bird—always answering, and each succeeding time more fiercely—was presently seen eagerly fluttering this way in search of the intruder. At last, green eyed—and on that account purblind probably—it caught sight of the harmless dummy down below, and, with a shriek of rage, was down on it, swift seemingly as a stone from a sling. But the treacherous limed twigs intercepted the savage pounce, and the next moment, with its outstretched wings held by the detached smeared sticks, it fell helpless to the ground.

AN OLD-TIME "PERSONAL."

A Baronet Advertised for a Baroness, and Without Success.

Those who believe that the matrimonial advertisement originated with the modern Sunday newspaper should consult the Ipswich Journal of August 21, 1802, which contains this advertisement:

"To the angelic fair of the true English breed, worthy notice. Sir John Dinely, of Windsor castle, recommends himself and his ample fortune to any angelic beauty of a good breed, fit to become and willing to be the mother of a noble heir, and keep up the name of an ancient family ennobled by deed of arms and ancestral renown. Ladies at a certain period of life need not apply. Fortune favors the bold. Such ladies as this advertisement may induce to apply or send their agents (but no servants or matrons) may direct to me at the castle, Windsor. Happiness and pleasure are agreeable objects, and should be regarded as well as honor. The lady who shall thus become my wife will be a baroness and rank accordingly as Lady Dinely of Windsor. Good will and favor to all ladies of Great Britain. Pull no caps on his account, but favor him with your smiles, and peans of pleasure await your steps."

Notwithstanding this tempting offer to the fair sex, Sir John Dinely died a bachelor in 1806, an inmate of the poor knights' quarters in Windsor castle.

Caste in India.

Some idea of the extent and petty distinctions of caste in India can be obtained from a few figures like the following from the last census: Over one thousand three hundred divisions of caste are named, while over seven thousand are not specified; five hundred and twenty-one kinds of Brahmins. A single division of the merchant class has four hundred and eleven subdivisions, while the outcast numbers hundreds of classes.

ARITHMETIC LOSING GROUND.

The Principal of a School Notes a Change in Favorite Studies.

These facts about the decline of arithmetic as an educator were gathered from the principal of one of the Detroit public schools by a writer for the Free Press. What he says applies only to the Detroit schools, though it would seem that the failure of what was ten years ago regarded as the most important grammar school study might not be confined to the city limits of the place named. In the latter part of the '70s, and well along in the '80s, he says, the pupil who was quickest and surest in arithmetic was also the quickest and surest to gain the esteem and influence of the teacher. He might be an ignoramous in geography, an undecipherable penman, slow to perceive the principle of grammar, and a miserable speller, but if he grasped the point and pith of a catch problem in decimals or in fractions, his future (promotion to a higher class) was assured. But a change, gradual and sure, has been going on in the curriculum of the common school. The arithmetical despot has taken a seat in the rear, while the young fellow who seeks after real information in the form of history of lands, peoples and government, correct spelling and speech now sits on a front bench. The human mind is unsettled in its youthful stage. It requires training, and the school exists only for this purpose.

Arithmetic was once supposed to be the best form of mind-training. It brought into full play the powers of reason, and was placed first in importance. But experience proved that while the reason was to a certain extent exercised the memory was neglected. Again, the longest time and hardest work were devoted to arithmetic, and the other studies were disregarded. With all of these concessions the arithmetic lesson was not more than half learned. To-day the pupil delves deeper into the more intellectual researches of civil government, grammar, geography and reading. He can tell you now something about the destinies of government and people that hinge about a presidential election. He takes an interest not only in the doings of Mayor Pingree in Detroit, but of Mr. Cleveland at Washington, Mr. Gladstone in England, Senor Castelar in Spain, Premier Crispi in Italy, and the young emperor in Germany. He knows all about the late Hawaiian incident, and with delightful accuracy describes to you the location and importance of the islands, their climate, people and government. He has begun to read the standard authors, and with assurance that is attractive, because an evidence of a bright mind, he compares Thackeray, Scott and Dickens, and tells you where this one leads and the other lacks.

CALLING UP TRAVELERS.

A Brace of Odd Experiences in Western Village Towns.

Every traveling man has had his experience with the intelligent bell boy who "calls" for the early train.

"I was pounding my ear pretty lively one night in a Texarkana hotel," said a Texas man to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reporter, "when a big thumping on my door brought me up sitting in bed.

"'What is it?' I asked.

"'Boss!' said the darky, 'is you de man what wants to go on de two o'clock train to Big Sandy?'

"I had left no 'call' and I made that darky understand so in a few short words. He tackled the next door, and I heard him ask again:

"'Boss, is you de man what wants to go on de two o'clock train to Big Sandy?"

"The answer was terrific. The darky was awed. For about five minutes he was still, as if absorbed in thought. Then I heard him say to himself in an argumentative tone:

"'Dar's some 'un in dis hall who wants to go on de two o'clock train to Big Sandy. I dun forgot de number.'

"He went down the line repeating the performance at seven doors before he reached the man who wanted to go 'on de two o'clock train to Big Sandy.'"

An Illinois man thought he could parallel this evidence of sagacity. He said:

"I stopped one night in the hotel at Shawneetown, and left a 'sure call' for the boat which was expected along about four a. m. I went to bed and slept peacefully until the racket at the door aroused me.

"'All right,' I said.

"'Mr. Jones! Mr. Jones!' sang out the darky. 'You wanted to catch de Padooky boat? Well, dey ain't no use o' you getting up. De boat's done gone, sah.'"

People Who Fall Safely.

A fall, as a rule, injures a drunken man much less than a sober one, because the controlling power of the mind being rendered nil through intoxication, the body falls as an inert mass, and thus the chances of injury are lessened, for, strange though it may appear, it is no less a fact that the most numerous cases of injury arising from a fall are caused by the effort, voluntary or otherwise, to avert the consequences, thus straining the muscles and tendons. Very rarely are injurious effects from a fall known in a lunatic asylum, for the same simple reason—the mind has no influence over the action of the body. And it is a remarkable and well-known fact to those who have to deal with such cases, adds the Boston Herald, that whatever injuries are so caused heal much more rapidly than in the case of sane people, the mind having more to do with retarding or assisting nature's efforts than is generally known or realized.

The Rainbow as a Water Pipe.

In many countries the rainbow is spoken of as a great bent pump or siphon tube, drawing water from the earth by mechanical means. In parts of Russia, in the Don country, and also in Moscow and vicinity, it is known by a name which is equivalent to "the bent water-pipe."

A TEXAS GATEWAY.

Wonderful Ingenuity of the Tiny Ants in the Lone Star State.

The author of "Tenants of an Old Farm" tells of one of the remarkable habits of the cutting-ants in Texas, as observed by him. It relates to the opening and shutting of the gates which communicate with the interior of the mound nests, which he found were opened and closed before and after every exit the ants make. These gates are simply little heaps of dry leaves, twigs and other refuse, which are seen scattered here and there over the mound as one approaches it in daytime.

When I first saw them I was completely deceived, and thought them nothing more than accidental accumulations. I found out, however, that these piles were raised above the surface opening of the galleries that penetrated the mound and filled the mouths to the depth sometimes of an inch and a half.

The leaves and chips were intermingled with pellets of soil, and occasionally below them the galleries were quite sealed with pellets. The galleries frequently slant inward from the gate, and at as great an angle as forty-five degrees. Sometimes they deflect a short distance from the top. These comformations allow more readily the process of closing, as they give a purchase to the material used.

The doors are opened about dusk. First appear the minims, the very small forms, creeping out of minute holes, which they have doubtless made by working inside and carrying grains of sand away from the heap. Presently larger forms follow, carrying away bits of refuse, which they drop a couple of inches, more or less, from the gate.

This is a slow process, and apparently nothing is accomplished for a long time. But evidently the whole mass of plugging is thus gradually loosened. Then comes the final burst, with soldiers, majors and minors in the lead, who rush out, bearing before them the rubbish, which flies here and there, and in a few moments is cleared away from the gallery and spread around the margin of the gate.

These chips are doubtless gathered together for this purpose, and are among the treasured properties of the ants, being kept near by for such service. I easily identified many pieces as being thus used several days in succession.

The doors remain open to give exit and entrance to the swarms of leaf-gatherers until morning, when they are gradually closed, the process continuing in some cases until half-past ten. In shutting up the house the minors appear to begin by dragging the scattered refuse toward the hole.

One by one they are taken in and the ingenuity shown in this is very great. The workers proceed by adjusting the longest stalks and leaves that can stretch across and wedge into the mouth of the gallery, and then laying the shorter ones atop of these.

As the hole gradually fills up the smaller castes of workers appear upon the field and take up the work to which their slighter frames are adapted.

The last touches are carefully and delicately made by the minims who in small squads fill in the remaining interstices with minute grains of sand, and finally the last laborer steals in behind some bit of leaf and the gate is closed.

MARRIAGE IN THE ORIENT.

Wives in Turkey, in Persia and in Thibet—Plurality of Spouses.

In Persia it is an almost invariable custom to choose a wife from among one's relations, such as cousins in a near or remote degree, and only among acquaintances when failure has occurred in following the old habit. The Hebrews especially sanctioned a plurality of wives according to the law of Moses, and that shows how thoughtful they were of the future of their race—so much so that sterility in a wife was considered a sufficient reason for contracting another marriage.

The lot of a Turk who has to bear the whims and caprices of his numerous wives is anything but an enviable one, says the Pall Mall Budget. The harem is not, as many persons suppose it is, a building wherein all a Turk's wives live together. Each legitimate wife of a pasha has a separate dwelling, her own cook, her own coachmen—in a word, her own separate household. True it is that all the dwellings are inclosed within one surrounding wall, and frequently they are beneath one roof, as is the case in our modern flats, but nevertheless the isolation is complete among the wives.

The etiquette among Turkish ladies is somewhat complicated and the system is hierarchical, the favorite exercising an undisputed authority ove the others. In the sultan's harem the supreme authority is vested in his mother, who takes the title of sultana valide, and she alone is entitled to go to and fro in the harem unveiled. It is only when she goes out that she wears the yashmak. At the present time the veil used by Turkish ladies is no longer what it was. Its transparency admits of a pretty face being easily outlined. When the yashmak is very thick one may conclude that the face it hides is not very seductive. In spite of the progress of civilization and the consequent transformation of habits and customs in many countries the position of woman in Turkey has only slightly changed; it is only in exceptional cases that those belonging to the higher classes are unaccompanied out of doors by eunuchs. These are the cadines, who have adopted and follow the Paris and London fashions, and it has even been whispered that there are mysterious assignations in the shops of the grand bazar at Constantinople, where some ladies spend a good deal of their time on the plea that they have numerous purchases to make.

In Thibet they reverse the order of things, for in that country it is not unusual to see a woman married to a plurality of husbands, sometimes two or more chosen from among her cousins.

A BATTLE WITH SNAKES.

Horrors of a Night in a Southern Wilderness.

Fishing and hunting are recognized as Florida's favorite pastimes. Daily parties leave for the interior for such sport. Among the many experiences which have been met with recently none excels the horrible ordeal which two men from the north went through a few days ago. The two left St. Augustine on a fishing tour to go about sixty miles from here. All along the stream is a barren wilderness of scrub-by undergrowth, bowlders, rocks and stones. Being tired and sorefooted after their day's journey, the men made themselves comfortable on the surface of a moss-grown rock. After a hearty meal they both fell asleep. One was shortly afterward awakened by something choking him, and feeling found his strange collar to be cold and slimy. It was a very fine specimen of the snake species which was girdling his throttle. The monster was soon dispatched, and the two men were about to lie down again, after ridding themselves of the intruder, when they found themselves literally surrounded by the reptiles. They were going to decamp for a more congenial climate, but, when about to leave the rock, hissing and rattling became more audible, and it was but a few minutes until it was as loud as ordinary toned voices. The men, finding that they were surrounded, broke branches from the stubby undergrowth of pines and commenced lashing the writhing sea of darting, hissing snakes. Realizing that they had an all-night job, they secured rocks and larger sticks and began killing the reptiles in earnest. The noise seemed to awaken the whole barren waste into a hissing and rattling forest.

Each man began the slaughter with redoubled vigor, vainly trying to fight their way to the stream, some hundred yards away down a hill. They would gain a few paces of the distance, only to be driven back again to the rock. The rattling and hissing became so loud that their voices became scarcely audible unless close together. The hair on both men's heads stood up like bristles, while their arms were blood-stained to the elbows. The stench from the snaky battlefield was almost unbearable and sickening in the extreme. Within three hours after the first snake had been killed hundreds, if not thousands, had met a similar fate. Both men were badly bitten and their legs and arms began swelling rapidly. The hours wore slowly by and the slaughter continued. At last morning came and lifted the curtain of night from a most appalling scene.

For fifty feet all around the large rock lay a heap of stunned, squirming and dead snakes, and as far as they could see all around the barren waste was a seething tide of reptiles that came toward the rock with maddening fury. With difficulty they managed to reach the river and soon arrived at a cabin, where medical attendance was given. The hair on both men's heads had turned almost white during the night, and it will be weeks before they can fully recover from the effects of this fearful encounter.

INDIVIDUAL WEAR AND TEAR

An Octogenarian Recounts the Accidents That Have Befallen Him.

Eleazer Chace is now over eighty years of age. He is a man most highly respected by all who know him. His has been a life of accidents. Some of his experiences are as follows, says the Wilmington (Ill.) News:

"I was sliding on the crust when a a boy and slid over a fence, running a stake into me and making a bad wound. Once, when my mother was making soap, I saw a dipper of what I thought was water and drank three swallows. It proved to be strong lye. My mother melted some tallow and gave it to me, and the doctors said that was all that saved my life. Four times I came near getting drowned, twice breaking through the ice into the river, once falling from a raft into the mill pond, and once I fell out of a boat into a river. I was nearly killed twice by being thrown from horses, fell from a loaded team to the frozen ground and was picked up for dead, and fell out of a wagon and had a leg caught between the spokes of one of the wheels. Once I was driving a covered wagon when the stanchion bolt came out, letting the body down. The rein hook caught me in the forehead, tearing a great gash, and when I fell out I struck my head on the axle. Twice I fell out twelve feet from a staging, once fell down a trap in a carriage house on a pile of boards below and started a rib. I stepped on a scythe and cut my foot badly, and a cake of ice fell on my foot and burst open one of my toes, cut my ankle badly with an ax, broke a needle in my heel, which was not removed for two months, and stepped on a tenpenny nail and drove it into my foot, making a bad wound, from which pieces of the shoe and stocking were removed, and which had to be cut open and the bone scraped. I had a windlass rope break when trussing up a barrel, and it broke out two of my teeth. I have been blown up once when blasting stone and badly burned three times. My hand was caught in the feed roll of a picker. I was badly hurt once with a circular saw and again with a buzz planer; fell on an eighteen-inch belt when it was running, and on top of a four-foot gear when that was running; twice have fallen downstairs in the mill, the first time hurting my back badly, the second time starting three ribs. In the winter of 1891-'92 fell over a scale and broke two ribs."

Mongolian Finery.

The wealth and station of a Mongolian are told by the number and elegance of the gowns which he carries on his back. Some Chinese are known to wear no less than eighteen heavily embroidered coats on state occasions, and to have so many weapons concealed beneath them that they are in fact a walking arsenal.

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